NUMB. LVIII.] THE [SEPTEMBER 1, 1787.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price SIX-PENCE.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1787. [VOL. II.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL and JOHN BOYD, *at their Printing-Office in Water-ſtreet, near the Ferry.*

To all whom it may concern.

KNOW ye, that I paſs'd a Bond ſome time laſt April to a certain John Emerſon, of Weſtmoreland county and ſtate of Pennſylvania, conditioned for the building a houſe on a lot in Morgan's town, in Monongahela county, and executing a deed for ſaid lot, after the aforeſaid houſe was built, to the ſaid John Emerſon. Now as the ſaid Emerſon hath not complied with his payments to me for the ſaid houſe and lot, Theſe are therefore to forewarn any perſon from taking any aſſignment on the ſaid bond, as I do not intend to comply with the condition thereof.

HUGH M'NEELLY.

Morgan town July 20, 1787.

BARNABAS M'SHANE,

Who has for ſome time paſt kept the Inn in Black Horſe Alley, is now removed to that old and commodious Tavern,

The Harp and Crown,

In Third Street.

HE begs leave to ſolicit the favors of his friends and the public in general, and aſſures thoſe gentlemen who formerly frequented that houſe and the Harp & Crown, that every accommodation, both for themſelves and horſes, ſhall be furniſhed in the beſt and moſt careful manner, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

At the Printing-Office, Pittſburgh, may be had,

THE Laws of this State, paſſed between the 30th September 1775, and the Revolution.

New Teſtaments, Dilworth's Spelling Books, New England Primers (with the Catechiſm)---Weſtminſter Shorter Catechiſms, Mother's ditto. by the dozen or ſingle one.

The Principles of the Chriſtian Religion, expreſſed in plain and eaſy verſe, for children.

A Journey from Philadelphia to New-York, by way of Burlington and South-Amboy. By Robert Slender, ſtocking weaver.

Blank ledgers, journals, and receipt books.

Dutch quills, ink powder, ſealing wax, wafers, &c.

Alſo, A few books neceſſary for a learner of the French language.

JUST opened for ſale, at the ſubſcribers in the town of Waſhington, a neat and general aſſortment of DRY GOODS, HARD WARE, and GROCERIES, which they will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, furs and ginſeng. For the latter a generous price will be given, part in money and part in goods.

ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM & Co.

Auguſt 6, 1787.

N. B. All thoſe indebted to the above company are deſired to make payment on or before the firſt day of October next, to the ſubſcriber, or he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting their accounts into the hands of an attorney.

ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM.

Lots in Pittſburgh.

ANY perſon wiſhing to purchaſe one or more excellent lots in Pittſburgh, will pleaſe to enquire of the ſubſcriber, who will ſhew the lots, and inform them of the price.

WM. CHRISTY, jun.

Pittſburgh, Aug. 22

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to inform thoſe who have had any contracts by bond, note, or book account, either in Weſtmoreland or Waſhington counties, who have overrun the ſame, to be punctual in paying them in caſh againſt the 15th day of Auguſt next, to me, or order, at Peter M'Kee's, on Buffaloe, for Waſhington county, or at John Woods's for Weſtmoreland, as no further indulgence need be expected, as he expects ſhortly to leave this part of the country.

NATHANIEL ALLEN.

Sawickly, May 9, 1787.

OBSERVATIONS upon the ADDRESS of H. H. BRACKENRIDGE, Eſq; to the INHABITANTS of the WESTERN COUNTRY. By WILLIAM FINDLEY.

[Continued from our laſt.]

THERE is, however, a few expreſſions towards the cloſe of Mr. Brackenridge's obſervations, which I do not well underſtand, ſuch as that Philadelphia is the eye of Pennſylvania, &c &c that he would not think it any great cataſtrophe if the ſtaple of the government was fixed with an irrevocable chain in that capital. Doth he mean that Philadelphia is poſſeſſed of all the diſcernment, all the underſtanding and wiſdom of the ſtate compared to the eye, then no doubt the eye ought to guide the ſteps, no doubt Philadelphia ought to govern the ſtate, and why ſhould the other counties, who are the leſs honorable members of the political body preſume to take any part in government, but ſtill I ſhould think if Philadelphia ſhould rule the ſtate, they ought to agree better in governing themſelves than they have yet done; and if our commerce is to be irrevocably fixed there, why trouble themſelves about the trade of the Miſſiſippi or any of the weſtern waters; if this is right, ſurely Mr. Brackenridge forgot himſelf, when he oppoſed the city intereſt, with reſpect to his motion for inſtructions about the Spaniſh treaty.

When I made the motion for the removal of the ſeat of government, I ſhortly explained the deſign and propriety thereof, and the queſtion was taken without any reply being made or oppoſition given, therefore Mr. Brackenridge had not a call to ſupport it on the floor, but he gave his vote for it with the greateſt apparent chearfulneſs; I ſaw the ſmile of approbation on his countenance, and rejoiced, when it was brought up again and diſmiſſed, he took the floor and ſupported it: he urged that it ought to be publiſhed for conſideration, and go before the people, but a certain city member, who happened to have been out when the firſt vote was taken, and to whoſe opinion he doubtleſs pays great reſpect, having now roſe againſt it, Mr. Brackenridge rote again, and changing ſides manfully, both argued and voted againſt it: as I hate to write of ſuch conduct as is ridiculous beyond the probability of being true, I wiſh he had not, by bringing it before the people, laid me under the neceſſity of giving a true narrative of it, but leaſt his own memory ſhould fail him on this occaſion, I will give him a token for recollection, Mr. Whitehill (who otherwiſe, on this occaſion, gave a ſilent vote) roſe and aſked the houſe, what weight could be paid to a member's word or ſentiments, who would ſay and unſay, argue for and againſt the ſame ſubject almoſt in the ſame inſtant; this is that Whitehill, which Mr. Brackenridge [ſpeaking on another ſubject] ſays, could not be ſuppoſed to oppoſe any warm with of mine, when I was the inſtrument he was then uſing to remove the ſeat of government to his neighbourhood; now the truth is, that Mr. Whitehill, nor any other in the neighbourhood of Harriſburgh did neither know of my preparing that motion, nor adviſe to it, and had they known, they would have adviſed againſt it, though they could not with propriety vote againſt what they knew to be right: it is well known that Lebanon intereſt is oppoſed to Harriſburgh, and making conſtant endeavors to have the ſeat of juſtice removed from it; thoſe, therefore, who are intereſted in Harriſburgh, are afraid of provoking Philadelphia to aſſiſt in cruſhing their infant town, which hath grown with ſuch rapidity. With reſpect to the mean reflection upon Mr. Whitehill and myſelf, as being inſtruments or tools for each other, where Mr. Brackenridge's character and ours are known, it can do no harm, and however groundleſs, it is not much to be wondered at, for ſuch unprincipled characters, who will themſelves ſtoop to be the inſtruments for the moſt baſe purpoſes, and are the diſgrace and bane of human nature, generally think all other men as mean and as void of principle as themſelves; I have known of one of thoſe characters pronounce all mankind a parcel of damned raſcals; thinking themſelves no worſe than others, they ſink deeper and deeper in vice, without remorſe, conſequently without reformation.

In the Gazette, number 46. Mr. Brackenridge condeſcends to aſk me by name, why enacting the law enabling the ſtate of Virginia to lay out an highway from the waters of the Potowmac to the waters of the Ohio, was ſo long delayed? I anſwer him, that it was not long delayed; he obſerves himſelf, that by inſpecting the files of the houſe, he found that a bill had been introduced; was this an evidence of delaying the buſineſs, or of expediting it? Surely it was the means of expediting it; the laſt houſe puſhed that buſineſs forward with great attention, and with all convenient ſpeed, but this was no cauſe for his vivid imagination to be ſtruck with the idea, that it would be oppoſed by the mercantile intereſt of the eaſtern counties; for they were neither ſo dull as not to perceive the conſequences, as he ſuppoſes, nor ſo wicked as to oppoſe, as he expected; it went through the houſe in all its ſtages with chearfulneſs and unanimity, and was on the point of being enacted, when a difficulty was ſtarted, I think by ſome of the judges, reſpecting the making a law to put the property of our citizens, through whoſe land the road muſt be cut, under the authority of another government, without having the bill ſo publiſhed for conſideration, as that the people to be immediately affected by it, ſhould know ſomething of the buſineſs before it was finally concluded. It was with reaſon ſuggeſted, that the ſtate of Virginia could take no offence at Pennſylvania for complying with their requeſt in the way moſt agreeable to our own conſtitution and conveniency, and eſpecially, when they would conſider, that as the winter was then approaching, the law would at any rate be enacted before they could ſet about cutting the road: the weſtern members did their duty about the bill, and they preſumed that the people through whoſe land the road was to go, would be willing; but their preſuming ſo was not ſufficient ground for the houſe to go upon. I congratulate him upon receiving compliments from the principal men of Virginia as a member, but would inform him and them both, that if he had been at Kamtſchatka, the law would have been enacted without any heſitation, as to the ſubſtance of the meaſure; there are, however, ſome things in the mode that are not ſo clear; had the application been for Pennſylvania to make the road, and drew upon the treaſurer in Virginia for the expence, the matter would be eaſy underſtood, but how the juriſdiction of one ſtate can be exerciſed within and on the property of another; how the citizens of Pennſylvania ſhould be protected, or receive redreſs for damages they might ſuſtain in the execution of that law, or how our courts of juſtice ſhall proceed in the future repairs of that road, are matters about which good men might heſitate.

The next ſubject of his addreſs is the law which had been publiſhed for conſideration, to remove the ſeat of juſtice of Weſtmoreland; I was wearied with pointing out untruths in matters of fact, and was glad to meet with ſome truths, however partially they were ſtated; but how ſoon doth he return to his favorite practice; he ſays it was brought on by Findley and Barr on their return, &c. he further ſays it was brought on with an argument, that it was a meaſure that would give ſatisfaction to a great majority of the people; here, in my turn, I would aſk a few queſtions; I aſk Mr. Brackenridge what Findley or Barr ſaid or did about that buſineſs on their return, in order to bring it forward? he ſays it was brought forward with an argument, &c. I aſk who made the argument, and at what ſtage of the buſineſs was it made? For my own part I know no hand Findley and Barr had in bringing it forward, they could not avoid the petitions entruſted to them; but they would have had

petitions to the contrary read and committed, and when once committed, the bringing the buſineſs forward lays with the committee, and chiefly with the chairman, who is always the member from the oldeſt county in the appointment, and in this inſtance was a city member. Mr. Brackenridge cannot well have forgot that when the ſpeaker of the houſe mentioned to us to conſult among ourſelves for members of the committee, this being, in my opinion, an improper practice in a ſpeaker in moſt caſes, I declined it, and adviſed, that either all or none of the county members ſhould be in the appointment, and that the committee ſhould be ſo large as that the county members ſhould be the minority; but being inſiſted upon again, we went aſide to conſult, when I objected to every member whoſe ſentiments I was acquainted with, and to thoſe who lodged in the houſe with me, indeed I did believe none of us knew the ſentiments of any member of committee, until they gave their vote. The committee met according to appointment, but Mr. Brackenridge did not attend, though he promiſed to do it, the committee for this reaſon put off the buſineſs until Mr. Brackenridge would either meet with them or ſignify his ſentiments on the caſe; accordingly, at the next meeting, his ſentiments in favor of the prayer of the petitions was announced to the committee (though he did not attend that meeting he had before that examined the petitions) the committee ſeriouſly conſidered the petitions very particularly, and were unanimous in their vote for the removal without any argument, or even perſonal information given in committee; indeed, I have ſince been well informed, that Mr. Brackenridge hath ſaid that he made private intereſt with the members to promote the removal, and if I remember well, he ſent word to me that he had ſpoke with the members ſufficiently, and therefore need not attend.

(To be continued.)

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, May 11.

A SHIP of war is now fitting out for the purpoſe of being ſent to Otaheite, in order to convey plants of the bread fruit to the Weſt Indies.

A letter from Venice, dated April 14, ſays, much buſineſs has lately been done in our arſenal, and reconnoitering veſſels have been diſpatched to Dalmatia and the iſland of Corfu. Our republic are to take an active and open part in the war which is breaking out between Ruſſia and the Porte, and the object is to recover a part of our ancient poſſeſſions, ſuch as the iſland of Cyprus, Candy, &c. All letters from foreign powers are now read in the Senate with uncommon ſecrecy.

May 31. The remonſtrances of the ſtates of Brabandt to the emperor, in conſequence of the late alterations promulgated by the court of Vienna, conclude with the following ſpirited and manly expoſtulation: "We humbly entreat, if any invocations be deemed neceſſary, it may not be introduced without the concurrence of the ſtates, who, were matters ordered otherwiſe, could not but come forth with his majeſty's coronation oath in their hands, and enforce their proteſt againſt any violation thereof. We remain, &c."

The Dutch patriots, as they call themſelves, highly extol the conduct of Baron Schimmelpenink Van Der Oyen. That gentleman, who acts as colonel commandant of the ſecond battalion of the regiment of Welderen infantry, belonging to the regiment of Gueldreland, being ordered to march againſt Utrecht, declared to the ſtadtholder that during the laſt war he had given proof of his attachment to the republic, and was, for its welfare, ready to ſpill the laſt drop of his blood, but never was taught to draw his ſword againſt his own countrymen; concluded with a requeſt that his ſerene highneſs would not force him upon ſuch unnatural ſervice. This prayer was rejected, though urged by petition to the ſtates of Gueldreland. Upon being thus diſappointed, the baron threw up his commiſſion, and the lucrative poſt of town major of Zutphen.

From the Hague we hear, that a requeſt has been propoſed to the ſtates of Holland of a very ſerious nature. The principal articles of which is, to ſuſpend the ſtadtholder from his offices, and that of admiral general, and to keep him from his revenue! This was to be propoſed in council on the 25th of May.

The following inſtance of profligacy, a correſpondent hopes, ſtands unrivalled in this country; Sarah Weſt, the mother of Thomas Weſt, who was executed on the 6th of April at York, for horſe ſtealing, was by order of a magiſtrate conveyed from thence to the place of her ſettlement a few weeks ago; notwithſtanding which, ſhe abſolutely returned thither before the arrival of the meſſenger that had accompanied her—ſhe was again apprehended, and to uſe common expreſſions, crying the confeſſion of her own ſon! and being ſeverely whipped through the principal ſtreets of the borough, was again ſent off to the place of her nativity.—Another correſpondent ſays, the above woman was preſent at her ſon's execution, and abſolutely collected of the populace upwards of four pounds, to enable her to bury his remains; which money ſhe had no ſooner got poſſeſſion of than ſhe decamped—but not before ſhe had laid out ſome part of it in dying ſpeeches.

A moſt remarkable ſtory is now current at Portſmouth, and which at the ſame time is told, upon the moſt indiſputable authority; that is the authority of the perſons themſelves. Dr. Meggs, a phyſician in conſiderable practice, had occaſion to attend a family in the Iſle of Wight. Being detained until a late hour he took a bed at the houſe; but after tumbling about for ſome hours, he roſe, and rung up the ſervants.—He told them he had tried in vain to ſleep, but that his imagination was haunted with the idea that his wife and child was murdered. No perſuaſives could prevail on him to ſtay. He ſet off—it was a blowing night, and it was with great difficulty that he could procure the boatmen to take him over. He however arrived, and knocked at his door. His wife opened it. He eagerly enquired if all was well—and why ſhe had ordered the door? She ſaid the child was perfectly well; and ſhe had opened the door becauſe the ſervants would not come—they had behaved very impertinently to her. He called one of them, and queſtioning her as to her conduct. She gave him ſome pert anſwers, but at length falling on her knees, ſhe ſaid that he had come home providentially, for her and her fellow ſervant had reſolved to murder their miſtreſs and the child, that they might plunder the houſe. The ſervant made the ſame confeſſion in the morning before a magiſtrate.

A letter from Cadiz by the way of France ſays, that a fleet of men of war is ordered to be got ready for ſea immediately, to block up the port of Tangiers, to bombard that town, and to deſtroy the gallies, corſairs and xebeques the emperor of Morocco has lying there, which were to have put to ſea; but the plague raging among the ſailors had carried off many of them, as well as of the army, which has ſtopped the Moors commencing hoſtilities againſt the Spaniards for ſome time.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, April 24.

"We this moment learn, that a revolution has happened at Rotterdam, ſimilar to that which took place laſt Sunday at Amſterdam. Seven ſtadtholderian counſellors were diſmiſſed laſt night, and replaced by ſeven of the patriotic party."

Extract of a letter from Limerick, April 5.

"Yeſterday the 5th regiment of foot marched into this city from cantonments, and this morning proceeded for Cork, where they are to embark for Canada, with the 4th and 26th regiments."

AN ORDINANCE for the GOVERNMENT of the TERRITORY of the UNITED STATES, North weſt of the RIVER OHIO.

BE it ordained, by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, That the ſaid territory, for the purpoſes of temporary government, be one diſtrict, ſubject, however to be divided into two diſtricts, as future circumſtances, may, in the opinion of Congreſs, make it expedient.

Be it ordained by the authority aforeſaid, That the eſtates both of reſident and non-reſident proprietors in ſaid territory, dying inteſtate, ſhall deſcend to, and be diſtributed among their children, and the deſcendents of a deceaſed child in equal parts; the deſcendents of a deceaſed child or grand-child, to take the ſhare of their deceaſed parent among them: and where there ſhall be no children or deſcendents, then in equal parts among the next of kin, in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceaſed brother or ſiſter of the inteſtate, ſhall have in equal parts among them their deceaſed parent's ſhare; and there ſhall in no caſe be a diſtinction between kindred of the whole and half blood; ſaving in all caſes to the widow of the inteſtate, her third part of the real eſtate for life, and one third part of the perſonal eſtate; and this law relative to deſcents and power, ſhall remain in full force until altered by the legiſlature of the diſtrict. And until the governor and the judges ſhall adopt laws as hereinafter mentioned, eſtates in the ſaid territory may be deviſed or bequeathed by wills in writing, ſigned and ſealed by him or her, in whom the eſtate may be, (being of full age) and atteſted by three witneſſes: and real eſtates may be conveyed by leaſe and releaſe, or bargain and ſale, ſigned, ſealed, and delivered by the perſon being of full age, in whom the eſtate may be, and atteſted by two witneſſes, provided ſuch wills be duly proved, and ſuch conveyances be acknowledged or the execution thereof duly proved, and be recorded within one year after proper magiſtrates, courts, and regiſters ſhall be appointed for that purpoſe; and perſonal property ſhall be transferred by delivery, ſaving however to the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other ſettlers of the Kaſkaſkies, St. Vincent's, and the neighbouring villages, who have heretofore profeſſed themſelves citizens of Virginia, their laws and cuſtoms now in force among them, relating to the deſcent and conveyance of property.

Be it ordained by the authority aforeſaid, That there ſhall be appointed from time to time by Congreſs a governor, whoſe commiſſion ſhall continue in force for the term of three years, unleſs ſooner revoked by Congreſs; he ſhall reſide in the diſtrict, and have a freehold eſtate therein, in one thouſand acres of land, while in the exerciſe of his office.

There ſhall be appointed from time to time by Congreſs, a ſecretary, whoſe commiſſion ſhall continue in force for four years, unleſs ſooner revoked; he ſhall reſide in the diſtrict, and have a freehold eſtate therein, in five hundred acres of land, while in the exerciſe of his office; it ſhall be his duty to keep and preſerve the acts and laws paſſed by the legiſlature, and the public records of the diſtrict, and the proceedings of the governor in his executive department; and tranſmit authentic copies of ſuch acts and proceedings, every ſix months, to the ſecretary of Congreſs: there ſhall alſo be appointed a court to conſiſt of three judges, any two of whom to form a court, who ſhall have a common law juriſdiction, and reſide in the diſtrict, and have each therein a freehold eſtate in five hundred acres of land, while in the exerciſe of their offices; and their commiſſions ſhall continue in force during good behaviour.

The governor and judges, or a majority of them, ſhall adopt and publiſh in the diſtrict, ſuch laws of the original ſtates, criminal and civil, as may be neceſſary, and beſt ſuited to the circumſtances of the diſtrict, and report them to Congreſs from time to time, which laws ſhall be in force in the diſtrict, until the organization of the general aſſembly therein, unleſs diſapproved of by Congreſs; but afterwards the legiſlature ſhall have authority to alter them as they ſhall think fit.

The governor for the time being, ſhall be commander in chief of the militia, appoint and commiſſion all officers in the ſame, below the rank of general officers: all general officers ſhall be appointed and commiſſioned by Congreſs.

Previous to the organization of the general aſſembly the governor ſhall appoint ſuch magiſtrates and other civil officers, in each county or townſhip, as he ſhall find neceſſary for the preſervation of the peace and good order in the ſame: after the general aſſembly ſhall be organized, the powers and duties of magiſtrates and other civil officers ſhall be regulated and defined by the ſaid aſſembly; but all magiſtrates and other civil officers not herein otherwiſe directed, ſhall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the governor.

For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made ſhall have force in all parts of the diſtrict, and for the execution of proceſs, criminal and civil, the governor ſhall make proper diviſions thereof, and he ſhall proceed from time to time, as circumſtances may require, to lay out the parts of the diſtrict in which the Indian titles ſhall have been extinguiſhed, into counties and townſhips, ſubject however to ſuch alterations as thereafter may be made by the legiſlature.

So ſoon as there ſhall be five thouſand free male inhabitants of full age, in the diſtrict, upon giving proof thereof to the governor, they ſhall receive authority, with time and place, to elect repreſentatives from their counties, or townſhips, to repreſent them in the general aſſembly; provided that for every five hundred free male inhabitants, there ſhall be one repreſentative, and ſo on progreſſively, with the number of free male inhabitants, ſhall the right of repreſentation encreaſe, until the number of repreſentatives ſhall amount to twenty five, after which the number and proportion of repreſentatives ſhall be regulated by the legiſlature; provided that no perſon ſhall be eligible or qualified to act as a repreſentative, unleſs he ſhall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a reſident in the diſtrict, or unleſs he ſhall have reſided in the diſtrict three years, and in either caſes ſhall likewiſe hold in fee ſimple, two hundred acres of land within the ſame: provided alſo that a freehold in fifty acres of land in the diſtrict, having been a citizen of one of the ſtates, and being reſident in the diſtrict; or the like freehold and two years reſidence in the diſtrict ſhall be neceſſary to qualify a man as an elector of a repreſentive.

The repreſentatives thus elected, ſhall ſerve for the term of two years, and in caſe of the death of a repreſentative; or removal from office, the governor ſhall iſſue a warrant for the county or townſhip for which he was a member to elect another in his ſtead, to ſerve for the reſidue of the term.

The general aſſembly or the legiſlature, ſhall conſiſt of the governor, legiſlative council, and a houſe of repreſentatives. The legiſlative council ſhall conſiſt of five members, to continue in office five years, unleſs ſooner removed by congreſs, any three of whom to be a quorum, and the members of the council ſhall

be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit. As soon as representatives shall be elected, the governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and when met, they shall nominate ten persons, residents in the district, and each possessed of a freehold in five hundred acres of land, and return their names to Congress; five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as aforesaid; and whenever a vacancy shall happen in the council, by death or removal from office, the house of representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress; one of whom Congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term, and every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of council, the said house shall nominate ten persons, qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the council five years, unless sooner removed. And the governor, legislative council and house of representatives, shall have authority to make laws in all cases for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and ordinance established and declared. And all bills having passed by a majority in the house, and by a majority in the council, shall be referred to the governor for his assent: but no bill or legislative act whatever, shall be of any force without his assent. The governor shall have power to convene, prorogue and dissolve the general assembly, when in his opinion it shall be expedient.

The governor, judges, legislative council, secretary, and such other officers as Congress shall appoint in the district, shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity and of office, the governor before the president of Congress, and all other officers before the governor. As soon as a register shall be formed in the district, the council and house assembled in one room, shall have authority by joint ballot to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with a right of debating but not of voting, during this temporary government.

And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions are erected; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in the said territory; to provide also for the establishment of states, and permanent government therein, and for admission to share in the federal councils on an equal footing with the original states, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest.

It is hereby ordained and declared by the authority aforesaid, That the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact, between the original states and the people and states in the said territory, and forever remain unaltered unless by common consent, to wit:

Article 1st. No person demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner, shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious sentiments in said territory.

Article 2d. The inhabitants of said territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law; all persons shall be bailable unless for capital offences, where the proof shall be evident, or the presumption great: all fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted; no man shall be deprived of his liberty or property but by the judgment of his peers, or of the law of the land; and should the public exigencies make it necessary for the common preservation to take any persons property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation shall be made for the same; and in the just preservation of rights and property it is understood and declared, that no law ought ever to be made or have force in the said territory, that shall in any manner whatever interfere with, or affect private contracts or engagements, bona fide and without fraud previously formed.

Article 3d. Religion, morality and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged, the utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights and liberty they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorised by Congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity shall from time to time be made, for preventing wrongs from being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

Article 4th. The said territory and the states which may be formed therein, shall forever remain a part of the confederation of the United States of America, subject to the articles of confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made; and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled, conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in the said territory, shall be subject to a part of the federal debts contracted or to be contracted, and a proportionable part of the expences of government, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure, by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other states, and the taxes for paying their proportion, shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the district or districts or new states, as in the original states, within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled. The legislatures of those districts or new states, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil, by the United States in Congress assembled, or with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the bona fide purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same shall be common high ways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of said territory, as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other states that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

Article 5th. There shall be formed in the said territory, not less than three, nor more than five states; and the boundaries of the states, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of session and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to wit. The western state in the said territory, shall be bounded on the Mississippi, Ohio and Wabash rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post Vincents due north to the territorial line, between the United States & Canada, and by the said territorial line to the lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle state shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Post Vincent's to the Ohio; by the Ohio by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of G. Miami to the said territorial line, & by the said territorial line. The eastern state shall be bounded by the last mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the said territorial line: Provided, however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of these three states, shall be subject so far to be altered, that if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two states in that part of the said territory, which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan; and whenever any of the said states shall have sixty thousand free inhabitants therein, such state shall be admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the original states in all respects whatever; and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and state government: Provided the constitution and government so framed, shall be republican, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles, and so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the state than sixty thousand.

Article 6th. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: Provided always, that any person escaping into the same, from whom labour or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original states, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labour or service as aforesaid.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the resolutions of the 23d April, 1784, relative to the subject of this ordinance, be, and the same are hereby repealed and declared null and void.

Done by the United States in Congress assembled, the 13th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1787, and of their sovereignty and independence the twelfth.

Pittsburgh, September 1.

Late accounts from Kentucky mention, that several murders have been committed in the neighbourhood of Limestone by the Indians, and they seem determined to persist in their endeavors to prevent the interior part of the country from being settled.

A hogshead of fountain water, says a correspondent, tossed upon the tempestuous ocean for a few months, will thicken, stench and clear itself---this, it is sincerely to be wished, will be the case with the free and independent states of America. That they were clear as crystal fountains cannot be disputed, and also that we have reaped the rewards of purity is notorious; we have been since ruffled by the tempests of rebellion and dishonesty in the abstract, and are, at this instant, suffering the purgatory of discredit and faithlessness among the nations, and discontents amid ourselves. But, continues our correspondent, thanks to these jarring discontents, our eyes are again opening; our political waters begin to clarify, and the bright constellation of political virtue, has already commenced to cast some rays of hope that we shall yet be courted, revered and honored as an honest, virtuous and happy people.

Just Opened for SALE by

DAVID KENNEDY,

At Mr. John Ormsby's in Pittsburgh, the following GOODS, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Country Produce, or Ginsang.

SUPERFINE and second broadcloths	and mitts
Coarse ditto	Ribbons of different kinds
Half thicks	Sewing silk
Marseilles quilting	Fine and coarse threads
Chintzes and calicoes	Ridding and small combs
Moreens and durants	Cups and saucers
Striped and plain crapes	Tumblers, & other glasses
Irish linen	Knives and forks
Sattins and modes	Shoe and knee buckles
Plain and spotted lawns	Buttons of various kinds
Gauze, Cambicks	Snuffers
Corduroys, velvets and plush	An assortment of sadlery ware
Mens and womens cotton and worsted hose	Carpenters tools
Mens and womens gloves	Bar iron
	Fine and coarse salt

With a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. A good saddle horse to be sold. Enquire as above.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Bird, late deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscribers or William Jamison, at Ligonier; and all those who have any demands against said estate are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested for settlement, to

BENJAMIN BIRD,)
ISAAC THOMPSON,) Executors.

Fort Littleton, Bedford county,
August 29, 1787.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Devereux Smith, in Pittsburgh, on the twelfth day of September next, One house and two lots, marked in the general plan of the town No. 146 & 147, bounded by Water and West streets, and adjoining lot No. 148. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Edward Ward, and to be sold by

WILLIAM PERRY, Sheriff.

August 20, 1787.

THE public will please to take notice that the subscriber conceives he has a just and equitable claim to part of the above described house and lots, advertised as the property of Edward Ward, by William Perry, Sheriff; and he is determined to keep possession thereof, until otherwise compelled by law.

JOHN WARD.

August, 30, 1787.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living at Redstone Old Fort, the first day of May last, a sorrel Mare 12 years old, 14 hands high, very lengthy, and raises much on her wethers: she is branded on the near shoulder and buttock I S; she has been formerly cut for the hooks, which marks may be very plainly seen. Whoever takes up said mare and delivers her to me at Redstone Fort shall have the above reward, paid by

JOHN HEATH.

Aug. 18, 1787.

John Wilkins & Co.

HAVE juſt received at their ſtore in Pittſburg, a general aſſortment of GOODS, adapted to the country and ſeaſon, which they will ſell on the loweſt terms, for caſh, peltry, or country produce.

A generous price given in caſh or merchandize for good ginſeng.

Pittſburgh, July 5, 1787.

Conveyancing.

AGREEMENTS, Aſſignments, Awards, Bargain and Sales, Bills of Sale, Bonds, Covenants, Deeds, Grants, Leaſes, Letters of Attorney, Letters of Licence, Mortgages, Partnerſhip, Releaſes, Settlements, Wills, &c. &c. Drawn by the ſubſcriber at his office in Chancery-lane, Pittſburgh, at a moderate price.

June 4. ROBERT GALBRAITH.

Pittſburgh, July 13, 1787.

JUST opening for ſale, at the ſubſcribers ſtore, at the houſe of Andrew Watſon, tavern keeper, Front-ſtreet, two doors above Market-ſtreet, a neat and general aſſortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, furs, flour, rye, oats, or ginſeng; for the latter a generous price will be given, part in money and part goods.

JOHN & SAM. COLHOUN.

N. B. All thoſe indebted to the above company are deſired to make payment on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next to the ſubſcriber, or he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting their accounts into the hands of an attorney.

SAMUEL COLHOUN.

POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, March 2, 1787.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, THAT in conſequence of a contract entered into for that purpoſe, there will ſhortly be a regular communication by poſt, between the town of Alexandria, in Virginia, and Pittſburg, in this ſtate, by the route of New-Gate, Leeſburgh, Winchester, Fort Cumberland, and Bedford. The mail will be carried weekly from May 1ſt to November 1ſt: and once a fortnight the remainder of the year. This eſtabliſhment will take place, as ſoon as the neceſſary arrangements can be made.

Any perſon inclines to form a more direct communication between this city and Fort-Pitt, by carrying a mail regularly from this office to Bedford, ſo as to tally with the Virginia poſt, that route may now be contracted for upon advantageous terms---as the excluſive privilege of carrying letters and packets for hire, between this city and Bedford, and all the emoluments ariſing therefrom, will be granted for any term, not exceeding ſeven years, to any perſon undertaking the buſineſs at his own expence, and giving ſatisfactory ſecurity for performance.

Four Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Peter's townſhip and county of Franklin, on the night of the firſt inſt. July, the two following deſcribed ſervant men viz.

CHARLES BARR, about five feet high, pitted with the ſmall pox, bandy legged, ſpeaks on the Scotch dialect, is about twenty years of age, had on and took with him, a new country-cloth coat, with ſilver buttons, one of which is on each ſleeve, with welted pockets, two linen ſhirts, a wool hat, a country made blanket, &c.

THOMAS LOLLAR, a native Iriſhman, about five feet four or five inches high, pale complexion, dark coloured hair, a home made linen ſhirt, a wool hat, and linen trowſers, good ſhoes, &c.

Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervants and brings them to their maſter, or ſecures them in any gaol, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get them again, ſhall have four pounds reward, and reaſonable charges, or forty ſhilling for either, paid by

WILLIAM M'DOWEL.

Treaſury of the United States,

May 4, 1787.

THE Commiſſioners of the Board of Treaſury of the United States, give notice, That on the 21ſt day of September next will be expoſed to ſale, at the place where the United States in Congreſs may hold their ſeſſions, The following townſhips and lots of land in the weſtern territory, which were ſurveyed laſt year, under the direction of the Geographer General of the United States, viz.

FIRST RANGE.

No. 3, containing 4350 acres.

SECOND RANGE.

No. 1,	containing	1386
2		5434
3		8598
5		21139
6		23040
7		23040
8		22886
9		186464 1-2

THIRD RANGE.

No. 1,	containing	659
2		11797
3		14482
5		23040
6		23040
7		23040
8		23040
9		23040
10		23040
11		23040
12		23040

FOURTH RANGE.

No. 1,	containing	4574
2		21350
3		23040
7		23040
8		23040
10		23040
11		23040
12		23040
13		23040

The admirable quality of theſe lands, and the favorable climate in which they are ſituated, are too well known to need deſcription. The conditions of ſale are as follows, to wit.

1. The townſhips or fractional parts of townſhips throughout the different rangers, will be ſold either entire or in lots, in alternate order; that is to ſay where a townſhip or fractional part of a townſhip, is ſold entire, the next will be ſold in lots, agreeably to ordinance of 20th May, 1784.

2d. The lands are not to be ſold under a dollar per acre, payable in gold or ſilver, or any of the ſecurities of the United States.

3d. The purchaſers are to pay the charges of ſurvey, which are to be eſtimated at thirty-ſix dollars in ſpecie, or certificates as aforeſaid, for every townſhip, and in the ſame proportion for fractional parts of townſhips or lots; this payment to be made at the ſales, and in caſe of failure, the lands to be again expoſed to public auction.

4th. One third of the purchaſe money is to be paid at the time of the purchaſe; and the remaining two-thirds in three months after the date of the ſale; on which payment a certificate ſhall be given by the treaſurer of the United States, which ſhall entitle the perſon to whom the ſame is given to receive from the commiſſioners of this board a proper title: that if the ſecond payment is not made at the time above ſpecified the firſt payment is to be forfeited, and the land on which the forfeiture accrued be again ſet up to ſale.

5th. The platts of townſhips will be marked by ſubdiviſions into lots of one mile ſquare, or ſix hundred and forty acres, and numbered from one to thirty-ſix, and out of each townſhip, lot number eight, eleven, twenty-ſix and twenty-nine, are to be reſerved for future ſale; lot number ſixteen, for the maintainance of public ſchools, within the reſpective townſhips, and out of every fractional part of a townſhip, as many lots of the ſame number as ſhall be found therein. There will alſo be reſerved to the United States one third part of all gold and ſilver, lead and copper mines.

Proper maps and deſcriptions of the lands will be exhibitted at the time and place of ſales, and the ſales will continue from day to day, 'til the whole are ſold.

SAMUEL OSGOOD,)
WALTER LIVINGSTON,) Commiſſioners.
ARTHUR LEE,)

ALL perſons indebted to the late houſe of ANDREW MITCHELL & CO. are requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcriber, only, on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next, ensuing as every account unſettled after that date, will be put into the hands of an attorney.

WILLIAM TILTON.

Who has for ſale, on very low terms, Three Stills, containing 140, 115, and 80 gallons; alſo one boiler, containing 115 gallons, with flate ſtands and mash tubs, &c.

Pittſburgh, June 25, 1787.

GEORGE TUDOR,

BROKER,

At his office on the north ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet, five doors above Fourth ſtreet, Philadelphia.

BUYS, ſells, and exchanges every kind of continental and ſtate paper, or public ſecurities of this ſtate or any other in the union. Furniſhes certificates and ſtate money for the land office, on as reaſonable terms as can be afforded. Procures money on loan to any amount, provided the ſecurity is ſatisfactory, and every kind of tranſferable property, real and perſonal, diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage.

The different branches of the buſineſs of a broker are tranſacted with fidelity, diſpatch, and punctuality equal to any other broker.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND OFFICE

MAY be had of the ſubſcriber, *at his office on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, two doors below Fourth ſtreet and directly oppoſite that part of the market lately built, where every perſon applying may be furniſhed with the exact ſum they may have occaſion for in the land office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices, by*

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and ſells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this ſtate, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

AN OFFICE

For the Purchaſe and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Alſo Houſes, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

ON the eaſt ſide of Second ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, ſeven doors below Black Horſe-alley, Philadelphia. Who furniſhes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commiſſion.

All applications and orders from perſons reſiding in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchaſes or ſales, payments in the land office, or to receive intereſt at the continental loan office or ſtate treaſury.

NOTICE is hereby given by the ſubſcribers, woodrangers for the county of Weſtmoreland, that we have now in our cuſtody a number of ſtray creatures, viz. one black Mare 7 years old, about 14 hands high; one bay Mare, 4 years old, about 13 hands high; one black Horſe, 7 years old, about 14 hands high; one black Mare, branded on the near ſhoulder W. 7 years old; one black Mare, 3 years old, about 13 hands high, branded I. A. one bay Horſe, 10 years old, branded I. A. about 14 hands high: one black Mare, 7 years old, about 13 hands high; one bay Mare, 10 years old, about 11 hands high, blind of one eye; one black Mare, about 10 years old, 13 hands high; one bay Horſe, 4 years old, about 12 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder M. one dun Mare, 4 years old, about 14 hands high; one brown Mare, 18 years old, 14 hands high; one ſorrel Horſe, 6 years old, 12 hands high; one brown Mare, 5 years old, about 13 hands high; one red roan Mare, 15 hands high; one brown Mare, 3 years old, 12 hands high; one grey Mare, 5 years old, 13 hands high; one brown Horſe, 18 years old, 12 hands high; one roan Horſe, 3 years old, 11 hands high; one brown Mare, 9 years old, 12 hands high.

CHRISTOPHER TRUBY.
JAMES GUTHRIE.

Auguſt 16, 1787.

WAS committed to my cuſtody on the 1ſt of this inſtant, a certain PATRICK REILY, who ſays he belongs to Thomas Snowdon, of Prince George's county, Maryland; his maſter is directed to come pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be dealt with as the laws of this ſtate in ſuch caſes direct.

JOHN BRANDON,
for William Perry, ſheriff.

Greenſburgh, Weſtmoreland county,
Auguſt 2, 1787.